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AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year ten cents.

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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v5-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

F. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, at Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

REV. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.--Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, vl-n46

C. R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n5

DR. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

DR. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market, vl-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

C. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ransey Building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

MISS E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n43

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main s above Court House. vln

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end Main street. vl-n43

ZIMMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and streets. v3-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-n46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Rick road. vl-n43

A. WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

C. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street below Market. vl-n43

EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise, Main st., above West. vl-43

HARVEY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

J. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Iron, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street, vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. vln46

MASTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Turner, Scottown. vln47

C. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln46

J. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copperbular Lightning Rod. n2vl9

THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

J. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

W. A FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash Fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building Main Street. vl-n43

WM. DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's promptly filled. Best green Western brush vl-n43.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

C. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

J. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Correll's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

TRACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

J. BABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar and willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. vl-n43

Buck Horn.

J. W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. Store in south end of town. v2-n18

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second st. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise, v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.2'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE--Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing, by very simple means a luxuriant growth of Hair on a baldhead or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, P. O. Box 5128, 195 Broadway, New Yokr. Aug. 6,'69-1y.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodat heir custom with dispatch, and on the cheapes erms.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-1y.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL,
237 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE
No 219 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 251 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, } Gen'l Partners.
I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.
Je21'70-1f.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH.
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68-tf

BARGAINS--BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jl5'70-tf

Choice Poetry.

Into Mischief.

Dancing feet and busy fingers,
Never still the whole day through;
For the little brain from dreamland
Brings them work enough to do.
Racing through the gorgeous parlor,
Romping on the winding stair,
Tearing books and breaking vases—
Into mischief everywhere.

Picks the cakes and tastes the jelly,
Breaks the windows, slams the door,
Throws the statues from the brackets,
Scatters playthings on the floor.
Tearing little coats and trowsers,
Rumpling up the curly hair;
Busy, naughty, little fingers,
Into mischief everywhere.

Spilling ink upon the carpet,
Dashing pictures from the wall,
Breaking mirrors, singing, shouting,
In the attic and the hall.
Tracking mud across the entries,
Turning over desk and chair,
Cutting up the morning paper—
Into mischief everywhere.

But no look of hate or malice
Darkens o'er those laughing eyes;
Not a thought of harm or sinning
In its little bosom lies.
For its soul is pure and guiltless,
Whatever harm the fingers do,
Though the little feet are straying
Into mischief all day through.

Lost.

Once there was a boat locked fast to shore:
But rust eat the chains day by day,
And the boat was loosened more and more,
As the fastenings slipped away.
Yet any day an outstretched hand
Could have caught it and locked it again to land.

But never a hand was stretched to save,
And the boat at last was free;
And shot like an arrow over the wave
And drifted out mid-sea.
And never, oh! never across the main
Will the boat to the shore be brought again.

So was my heart, love—linked to thine;
But neglect eat the chains away,
Yet a tender word, love, I opine,
Would have saved it any day!
Ay! a tender word said first or last,
Would have mended the chain, and held it fast.

But the word was lacking; and so my heart
Slipped from its chains like the boat;
And then, as the last links fell apart,
It sped o'er the waves—afloat.
Nor pleading hands, nor words, you see,
Bring the boat to shore, or my heart to thee!

Miscellaneous.

A MEMORY.

BY MARK TWAIN.

When I say that I never knew my austere father to be enamored of but one poem in all the long century that he lived, persons who knew him will easily believe me; when I say that I have never composed but one poem in all the long third of a century that I have lived, persons who knew me will be sincerely grateful; and finally, when I say the poem which I composed was not the one which my father was enamored of, persons who may have known us both will not need to have this truth shot into them with a mountain howitzer before they can receive it. My father and I were always on the most distant terms. I was a boy—a sort of armed neutrality, so to speak. At irregular intervals this neutrality was broken, and suffering ensued; but I will be candid enough to say that the breaking and the suffering were always divided up with strict impartiality between us—which is to say my father did the breaking, and I did the suffering. As a general thing I was a backward, cautious, unadventurous boy; but once I jumped off a two-story stable; another time I gave an elephant a plug of tabacco and retired without waiting for an answer; and still another time I pretended to be talking in my sleep, and got off a portion of a very wretched original conundrum in hearing of my father. Let us not pry into the result, it was of no consequence to any one but me.

But the poem I have referred to as attracting my father's attention and achieving his favor was "Hiawatha." Some man who courted a sudden and awful death presented him with an early copy, and I never lost faith in my own senses until I saw him sit down and go to reading it in cold blood—saw him open the book, and heard him read these following lines, with the same inflectionless judicial frigidity with which he always read his charge to the jury, or administered an oath to a witness:

Take your bow, O Hiawatha,
Take your arrows, jasper-headed,
Take your war-club, Puggawaugun,
And your mittens, Minjekahwun,
And your birch canoe for sailing,
And the oil of Mishe-Nama."

Presently my father took out of his breast pocket an imposing "Warranty Deed," and fixed his eyes upon it and dropped into meditation. I knew what it was. A Texan lady and gentleman had given my half brother, Orin Johnson, a handsome property in a town in the North, in gratitude to him for having saved their lives by an act of brilliant heroism.

By and by my father looked toward me and sighed. Then he said:

"If I had such a son as this poet, here were a subject worthier than the traditions of these Indians."

"If you please, sir, where?"

"In this deed."

"In the—deed?"

"Yes—in this very deed," said my father, throwing it on the table. "There is more poetry, more romance, more sublimity, more splendid imagery hidden away in that homely document than could be found in all the traditions of all the savages that live."

"Indeed, sir? Could I—could I get it out, sir? Could I compose the poem, sir do you think?"

"You!"

I wilted.

Presently my father's face softened somewhat, and he said:

"Go and try. But mind, curb folly. No poetry at the expense of truth. Keep strictly to the facts."

I said I would, and bowed myself out and went up stairs.

"Hiawatha" kept dreaming in my head—and so did my father's remarks about the sublimity and romance hidden in my subject, and also his injunction to beware of wasteful and exuberant fancy. I noticed, just here, that I had heedlessly brought the deed away with me. Now, at this moment came to me one of those rare moods of daring recklessness, such as I referred to awhile ago. While another thought and in plain defiance of the fact that I knew my father meant me to write the romantic story of my half-brother's adventure and subsequent good fortune, and I ventured to heed merely the venture of his remarks and ignore their spirit. I took the stupid "Warranty Deed" itself and chopped it up into Hiawathan blank verse, without altering or leaving out three words, and without transposing six. It required loads of courage to go down stairs and face my father with my performance. I started three or four times before I finally got my pluck where it would stick; but at last I said I would go down and read it to him if he threw me over the church for it. I stood up to begin, and he told me to come closer. I edged up a little, but still left as much neutral ground between us as I thought he would stand. Then I began. It would be useless for me to try to tell what conflicting emotions expressed themselves upon his face, nor how they grew more and more intense as I proceeded; nor how a darkness descended upon his countenance, and he began to gag and swallow, and his hands began to work and twitch, as I reeled off line after line with the strength ebbing out of me, and my legs trembling under me.

THE STORY OF A GALLANT DEED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the tenth
Day of November, in the year
Of our Lord, one thousand eight
Hundred six-and fifty,

Between JOHANNA S. E. GRAY
And PHILLIP GRAY, her husband,
Of Salem City in the State
Of Texas, of the first part,

And O. B. Johnson, of the town
Of Austin, ditto, WITNESSETH;
That said party of the first,
For and in consideration

Of the sum of Twenty Thousand
Dollars, lawful money of
The U. S. of America,
To them in hand now paid by said

Party of the second part,
The due receipt whereof is here-
By confessed and acknowledged,
Have Granted, Bargained, Sold, Remised,

Released and Aliened and Conveyed,
Confirmed, and by these presents do
Grant and Bargain, Sell, Remise,
Alien, Release, Convey and Con-

Firm unto the said aforesaid
Party of the second part,
And to his heirs and assigns
Forever and ever ALL

That certain piece of parcel of
LAND situate in city of
Dunkirk, county of Chautauqua,
And likewise furthermore in York State,

Bounded and described, to wit,
As follows, herein, namely:
BEGINNING at the distance of
A hundred two-and-forty feet,

North-half-east, north-east-by north,
East-north-east and northerly
Of the northerly line of Mulligan street,
On the westerly line of Drannigan street.

And running thence due northerly
On Brannigan street 200 feet,
Thence at right angles westerly,
North-west-by-west-and-west-half-west.

West-and-by-north, north-west-by-west,
About——

I kind of dodged, and the boot-jack broke the looking-glass. I could have waited to see what became of the other missiles if I had wanted to, but I took no interest in such things.—*Galaxy.*

How to Make a Scrap Book.

It is a very pleasant occupation for children, and sometimes for larger children to make scrap books; and this is the way to do it:

If you can spare the money it is well to buy a regularly made book of firm white paper, so bound as to leave room for the filling of the leaves. Otherwise an old account book does very well, if the binding be good, and if the leaves be cut out, leaving about an inch, and cutting two out of every three. We always keep our books covered, and then they are fresh when they are finished, which is a work of time.

Most of us find in our reading, things which we want to save—poetry or prose facts or principles, according to our taste; and the usual way is to cut them out, carry them in a pocket book till they are worn out, or leave them in some box or drawer until they become rubbish, and then forget them.

The best way is to keep a box for such scraps, and when you find anything you want to save put it there.

Of course there will be a tremendous gleaning when you come to use them. But no matter: save them. Then some rainy day or evening, we get our apparatus together.

A nice little painter's brush, rather larger than a big thumb; a small, smooth board, one or two inches of old cotton or linen, and a bowl of common paste, made merely by boiling flour and water.

Then pare each scrap carefully (or it is well to have done that beforehand); lay it down upon the board, and brush over the back nicely with the paste. Then lay it smoothly upon the page, and rub it down quietly and smoothly with your cloth; and so on, the next and the next.

On the right-hand page it is well to rule a line at the left of the page and begin there, and not let the joinings of the scraps come opposite each other on the two sides of the leaf. A little practice will enable one to do this quite easily and with very little muss.

Keep short pieces for filling up the odd places in the pages.

The book will partly dry while you are working on it, for the pieces need not be made very wet, and while it is still damp, put it under a heavy weight and leave it over night,

One of the best and most equal weights for any pressure is a pail of water.

It is a great satisfaction to look over one's scrap-book, and to be able to refer to things which you want to remember and would otherwise have lost.

One made for children, with a few pictures interspersed, is a never-failing source of amusement.

A book is sometimes some years in making. It is so much the better when it is done.

The Needle Gun.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* gives this description of the Prussian needle gun, which will probably play an important part in the coming battles of Europe.

1. The range of the needle gun is 1200 to 1400 yards.

2. The movements of loading are performed with the right hand as follows: an upward stroke with the palm of the right hand against the chamber knob opens the breech, the cartridge is inserted into the cavity of the barrel, a push forward and a downward stroke of the chamber knob with the right hand closes the breech, and another push on the needle chamber (with its spiral springs) completes the loading and the rifle is ready for 'fire.' During the movement the gu nis held with the left hand at a 'ready.'

3. The gun is never loaded or re-loaded while at 'aim,' simply because it is impossible to do so.

4. The powder is not ignited at the rear end of the cartridge, but next to the ball, where the igniting matter is placed in a kind of socket of papier mache, and this is what gives more power to the ball, the powder burning from the front to the rear.

5. The cartridge is made up—ball in front, ball socket with igniting matter, powder. The shape of the ball resembles the shape of a cucumber, and is called long lead (*lang blei.*)

6. The recoil of the gun is felt only when it becomes very much heated, and the air-chamber filled with the refuse of powder. When clean no recoil is felt at all.

7. In case the needle should bend or break or otherwise become useless, a new one can be inserted in less than five seconds. Each soldier carries an extra supply of about six needles.

It is not so much the superiority of the needle gun over other breech loaders which has secured and in all probabilities will in the present struggle secure success to the Prussian army, as it is the thorough education of each individual soldier and his familiarity with his weapon.

The needle gun was first used in Prussia in 1848 and in 1849, in Baden and Schleswig, and not having been deemed effective without an entire change of tactics, and especially of skirmish instruction, was almost condemned.

The Prussian army has but one caliber for all small arms, so that infantry or sharp-shooters can be supplied with cartridges from any cavalry, pistol or cartridge wagons.

"Ain't That Kind."

Among the stories told of General Thomas, is one of an incident which occurred when he and his chief of staff, General Garfield, were inspecting the fortifications of Chattanooga, in 1863. They heard a shout, "Hello, mister! You I want to speak to you;" and General Thomas found he was the person addressed, by an uncouth, backwoods East Tennessee soldier. He stopped, and the dialogue which ensued was as follows:

"Mister I want to get a furlough."

"On what grounds do you want a furlough, my man?"

"I want to go home and see my wife,"

"How long is it since you saw your wife?"

"Ever since I enlisted, nigh on to three months."

"Three months!" good-naturedly, "Why, my good man, I havn't seen my wife for three years."

The East Tennessean stoped whittling for a moment, and stared incredulously; at length he said:

"Well, you see, my wife ain't that kind."

Even General Thomas's grimness was not proof against the laughter which he rode away to conceal, leaving the astonished soldier without an answer.

HYDROPHOBIA—A simple remedy.—The Norristown *Independent* says: In 1819 one Valentine Kettering, of Dauphin county, communicated to the Senate of Pennsylvania a sure remedy for the bite of any mad animal. He said that his ancestors had used it in Germany 250 years ago, and that he always found it to answer the purpose, during a residence of fifty years in the United States. He only publishes it from a motive of humanity. This remedy consists in the weed called chickweed. It is a summer plant, known to the Germans and Swiss by the names of Gauchneil Rother Mayor, or Rother Huehnderdarm. In England it is called Red Pimpernel, and its botanical name is Angelica Phonicea. It must be gathered in June, when in full bloom, dried in the sande and then pulverized. The dose of this for a grown person is a small teaspoonful, or in weight a drachm and a scruple at once, in beer or water. For children the dose is the same, yet it must be administered at three different times. In applying it must be used green, cut into pieces, and mixed with bran or other feed. For hogs the pulverized weed is made into little balls by mixing it with flour and water. It can also be put on bread and butter, or in honey, molasses, &c. The Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg said that in Germany thirty grains of this powder given four times a day, the first day then once a day for a whole week, while at the same time the wound is washed out with a decoction of the weed, and the powder strewed in it. Mr. Kettering said that he in all instances administered but one dose, with the most happy results.

A MINISTER lately delivered a strong sermon against visiting on Sunday evening. After tea the young clergyman said to a friend:

"Come, let us go to the deacon's and spend the evening with his daughters."

"How," cried his friend, with much surprise, "is it possible you can make such a proposal to me, after the sermon you have just concluded?"

"Pshaw," said he, "I only made those remarks in order that we might have the better chance with the girls ourselves."

Josh Billings on Laffin.

Laffin is strictly an amusement, altho some folks make a bizziness of it.

It has been considered an index of character and there is some so close at reasoning that they can tell what a man had for dinner by seeing him laff.

I never saw two laff alike.

While there are sum who don't make enny noise, there are sum who don't make ennything but noise—and sum agin who have music in their laff, and others who laff just as a rat does who has caught a steel trap with his tail.

There is a mistake in the assershun that it is no comfort to hear sum laffs that come romping out of a man's mouth like a district skool of young girls just let out to pla.

Men who never laff may have good hearts, but they are deepseated—like some springs, they have their inlet and outlet from below, and show no sparkling bubble on the brim.

I don't like a giggler; his kind of laff is like a dandylion, a broad yeller without a bit of good smell about it.

It is true that enny kind of a laff, if it is honest, is better than none, but give me the laff that looks out of a man's eye fust to see if the coast is clear, then steals down into the dimple of his cheek and dances in eddys thar awhile, then waltzes a spell at the corner of his mouth, like a thing of life, then bursts its bonds ov beauty, and fills the air for a moment with a shower of silver tongued sparks, then steals back with a smile tew lay in the heart, tew watch again for its prey—this is the kind of a laff I luv and ain't afeered ov.

New Game.

Out on the Pacific Railroad, the other day, a Kickapoo Indian saw a locomotive coming down the track toward him at the rate of forty miles an hour. He thought it was an imported breed of buffalo, and he was anxious to secure it so as to take the prize at the annual exhibition of the Kickapoo Agricultural Society. So he fastened one end of his lasso to his waist-belt, and when the engine got near enough he threw the noose nicely over the smoke-stack. Perhaps it is not necessary, but we may as well relate that the locomotive did not stop. The engineer and fireman witnessed the most successful attempt at the flying trapeze, made by any Kickapoo Indian upon the plains, since the 1st of January. There was an aboriginal funeral at the next station when the engine arrived. The grave was not large—for they only buried a small piece of copper-colored meat tied to a string and enclosed in a sardine box.

SELAH.—The translators of the Bible have left the word Selah, which occurs so often in the Psalms, as they found it, and of course the English reader often asks his minister or some learned friend what it means. And the minister or learned friend has most often been obliged to confess ignorance, because it is a matter in regard to which the most learned have by no means been of one mind. The Targums, and most of the Jewish commentators, give to the word the meaning of eternally; forever.—Kimchi regards it a sign to elevate the voice. The authors of the Septuagint translation appear to have regarded it as a musical or rhythmical note. Herder regards it as indicating a change of tone. Matheson, as a musical tone, equivalent perhaps, to the word repeat. According to Luther and others, it means silence! Gesenius explains it to mean, "Let the instruments play, and the singers stop." Wogler regards it as equivalent to *sursum corde*—up my soul! Sommes, after examining all the seventy-four passages in which the word occurs, recognizes in every case "an actual appeal or summons to Jehovah." They are calls to aid and prayers to be heard, expressed either with entire distinctness or if not in the imperative "Hear Jehovah!" and the like, still earnest addresses to God that He would remember and hear, etc.—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—The fact that knowledge is power, is very happily illustrated by an anecdote that happened in Edinburgh some few years ago; A gentleman walking in the street observed a large crowd gathered around two dogs. The larger one, a powerful mastiff, had the smaller one in his relentless grip. Every effort had been made to loosen his hold, such as slitting his ears, and biting and pinching his tail, but in vain. At length a quiet, scholarly looking gentleman came up, and making his way through the circle, asked to be allowed to separate the combatants. Assent was given amid laughter and cheers, when drawing a snuff box from his pocket, he applied a pinch of the titillating powder to the mastiff's nose. The effect was so great on the brute's olfactory senses that he not only released his hold, but made off as fast as his legs could carry him. The scholar was greeted with cheers, but he replied only, "Gentlemen, I have but given you proof that knowledge is power."

THE colored people down in Delaware have gotten into such a habit of stealing rails that the farmers have begun to bring their fences in at nights. It is a good deal of trouble, they say, but it is not any harder than to undertake to identify the ashes of the rails when the thieves are brought to trial. Personally we are not much of an agri

The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, August 26, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Democratic Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee will be held at the Court House on Monday, September 5th 1870, for the transaction of important business. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

A meeting at the same time and place of the delegates who represented Sugarloaf, Greenwood, Scott and the Bloomsburg Districts is requested, to nominate candidates for the office of Poor Commissioners.

WM. B. KOONS,
Chairman.

Political Assessments.

For many years the Radical Congressmen and politicians have raised a corruption fund by making assessments on the hard-worked clerks, poor laborers, and other employees of the Government. But one Republican paper that we have seen has had the courage to protest against this shameful procedure, and that is *The Day*. Hear it:

"We find the following in the *Press* "of yesterday:

"The assessments of the republican congressional committee on the employees of the New York custom house will amount to $16,775."

"The boldness of publishing such an "item without censure is a significant "and sad commentary upon the times. "Formerly, if such assessments were "made for partisan purposes, the fact "was kept secret. Those who levied "and collected such forced contributions "were ashamed of their work, because "public sentiment would have con-"demned it. Gentlemen who gamble, "as gentlemen sometimes do, desire "the fact kept secret, and the fact is "creditable and complimentary to the "public. But the above item was print-"ed without apology and in contempt "of public opinion. Or, can it be that "public opinion has so changed that "such statements may now be made "with perfect safety? We trust not, "though the appearance of this news "item in the *Press* suggests a deplora-"ble demoralization of the public "mind. If such facts may be now pub-"lished without fear, gentlemen who "choose to engage in the game of *faro*, "need no longer wait for night-fall, nor "go through blind alleys to reach the "residence of the truculent and treach-"erous 'tiger.' O, shame, where is thy "blush!"

War Bosh.

The war now raging between the two greatest military powers in Europe, has been seized upon by an innumerable army of correspondents, real and imaginary, from the seat of hostilities, and the public are treated daily to batches of "news"(?) so utterly incongruous and incomprehensible that it is absolutely astonishing that even the American public gullible as it unquestionably is, does not reject the miserable stuff, and incontinently refuse to be longer humbugged. One day these voracious chroniclers of the "situation" give out that Napoleon is "laboring under cerebral excitement, constantly muttering that he has been betrayed," and gloomily awaiting the *coup d'etat* that is to end for ever his Empire and dynasty. Another equally positive and perhaps more truthful member of the correspondent's legion declares emphatically that the "nephew of his uncle" is at Chalons, in excellent spirits, and in company with the young gentleman who recently received his "first baptism of fire" and at whose "tranquility" the soldiers wept, rapidly organizing the troops being concentrated at that point. Still another report declares the Emperor dead of an apoplectic fit, the Empress *en route* for England through Belgium, and the Imperial Prince gone to Italy to accept protection from Victor Emanuel. Out of all this bosh the fact still protrudes that vast armies on either side, armed with the most improved implements of destruction, are in the field and will clash in deadly fray on many a field ere the result is known.

And Now To Work.

The certainty of Mercur's re-nomination gives him the advantage of beginning work at once, and at present he is engaged in consolidating the party for action in October, quieting dissensions among his friends, and making arrangements to secure a full party vote. It is unfortunate for us that Bradford holds her Convention so late, but that need not deter us from going to work at once in organizing the party, circulating documents, and performing other duties incident to the campaign. Whoever may be nominated should be supported with all our strength. No disaffection towards a portion of the ticket should prevent any man from doing all in his power to wrest this District from Radical hands.

Let each man, then, put his shoulder to the wheel. No one is so unimportant that he cannot assist. Organize your clubs, select your election committees, and if you need documents send to the Chairman of the Standing Committee. The party that is thoroughly organized, prompt and active, *cannot be defeated*.

Eclipse of the Sun.

The total eclipse of the sun on the 22d of December next is to be fully and carefully observed by American as well as European savans. Congress placed over $20,000 at the disposal of Professor Benjamin Pierce, professor at Harvard and Superintendant of the Coast Survey, to be used in defraying the expenses of parties to be sent abroad to observe the eclipse, and three expeditions will probably be sent, one under the care of Professor Pierce himself, a second under the command of Professor Winlock, the director of Harvard Observatory, and a third under the direction of a competent naval officer. The line of totality passes through the southern portions of Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Russia. The stations to be occupied by the parties will be selected so as to lie within this line.

The Radical Congressional Address.

Our opponents, after levying their assessments upon the post-masters, laborers and other employees of the Government, have issued an address to the people stating the grounds of their demand for a continuance in power.

The main one is that the Republican party saved the Union. This is not the fact. If there had been no Republican party, there would have been no secession nor any war. When it came, Democrats as well as Republicans assisted in conquering a victory, and among the leaders contributed such men as McClellan, Hancock, Rosecrans, Dix, Butler and Grant.

The second claim is for having secured liberty and suffrage to the slaves. Freedom to the slaves was the inevitable result of the war, and was not its primary object, and therefore the Republican party can claim no merit on that score. We acknowledge that giving the negro the right to vote was an act of the Radical party, but it was done as a political measure, and in order to maintain their supremacy in the South where the white voters were almost solidly against them. The recent elections in Tennessee and North Carolina show that they have failed in this dodge.

They also claim the merit of a successful administration. This we deny. Never in the history of our country has there been one marked with less ability and with more blunders. Of this fact the Committee had a dim perception,—because they were forced to admit the following:

"Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating perhaps the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. Grant's Administration with high-raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But while these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved; enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped-for results accomplished."

The claim of a reduction of the public debt is puerile. At the close of the war of course our expenditures were lessened, and under Johnson's administration a reduction of the public debt began. The taxation was kept up to the war standard, and the generation which fought the battles is being forced to bear its burdens, besides keeping up the most expensive administration we ever had in a time of peace. These are the substance of the claims made by the Radicals for a continuance in office, and we believe they are groundless and insufficient.

Mr. Forney.

If there be one man in the United States, who, more than any other, deserves and receives the contempt of the better class of the people and the press, that man is John W. Forney. No one has done or is doing more than he, to foster and perpetuate the feeling of bitterness which exists between the Northern and Southern people, a feeling which would have disappeared long since, were it not for the existence of such pestilent fellows as this Forney, who by malicious perversions of truth seeks to strengthen his party at the expense of the peace of the whole country. The New York *Times*, a Republican paper, which differs from the two published by Mr. Forney, in that it is honest, remarks as follows:

"What is about to happen when Mr. "Forney's two papers begin to talk "about 'renewed Southern outrages,' "all of us know. Some scheme for pro-"moting personal ambition or factious "greed is to be presented to Congress "or the President. Some plan is con-"templated for carrying an election "against the will of the people, or for "perpetuating an authority that cannot "withstand the free exercise of the bal-"lot. Then the Kuklux reappear, and "murders and outrages multiply at a "rate which only vivid imagination "can explain. Of this startling intel-"ligence the Washington *Chronicle* and "the Philadelphia *Press* have a monop-"oly; they are without a rival in that "line of the newspaper business. And "they are preparing now for fresh "manifestations of their peculiar skill. "They would have us believe that the "defeat in North Carolina might have "been prevented had there been more "bayonets at the ballot-box; and they "so describe events in other States as to "suggest the necessity for military ap-"earances to make sure of Republican "victories. They ask us to rely more "upon the bullet, and less upon the bal-"lot."

See To It.

While in the Land Office at Harrisburg a few days since, says the Altoona *Tribune*, our friend A. C. Wilson, a clerk in that department, gave us considerable information in reference to unpatented land, from which we infer that there are many owners of real estate resting in fancied safety because they hold a parchment paper showing their land to have been patented. These parchments are correct, and all is safe so far as they go, but from the number of charges on the books, against lands in the different counties, we infer that there is a balance due the State on the majority of tracts in each county. This balance happens in this wise: The original owner took out a patent say for 200 acres of land, but when the tract was surveyed it was found to contain 220 acres. The surveyor made return accordingly to the Land Office, and the balance of patent money has been running on interest, at 3 per cent. per annum from that time up to August, 1868, and at 6 per cent. per annum from the latter date to the present time. In addition to the patent money and interests thereon, an additional charge of $15 for the patent is added. We noted one case in which a tract of 400 acres had been patented, but when surveyed it was found to contain 440 acres. The excess returned to the Land Office and charged up, including patent money, interest and $15 for the patent, is somewhere in the neighborhood of $500. It would be advisable for all property holders to see that the whole tract they occupy has been patented, otherwise they may be called upon, to settle a bill when short grace is given. If they can ascertain the name of the original owner, they can readily obtain the information. The amount of money received by the State, within the first year, for land patents, amounts to over $9,000,000.

TENNESSEE gives 20,000, not 2,000, Democratic majority.

What Measures of Economy the Democratic Party Proposes.

One of the happiest and most truthful answers we ever saw, was that given by the *Enquirer*, to the question of the Cincinnati *Gazette*: "What measures of economy does the Democratic party propose?" Democratic brothers show it to your Republican neighbor. It may be the means of his conversion.

The abolition of two-thirds of the present standing army as uselessly kept up by the Republican party.

The cutting down the naval expenses one-half at least.

The practice of keeping $100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury from year to year, instead of employing it to take up bonds that draw $6,000,000 annual interest should be stopped.

The amount of interest debt would be reduced one-third by imposing upon the bonds a national tax equal to the amount to that paid in State and local taxation by all other property. This would save $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 a year.

By expending the currency to an amount commensurate with the business and industrial interests of the country—say $300,000,000 in greenbacks—and in employing it to redeem bonds, some $18,000,000 a year interest might be stopped.

The internal revenue machinery, with its collectors, inspectors, pimps and spies, would be abolished, and the matter turned over to State and County Collectors and Treasurers, who could collect the Federal taxes at small cost.

No extravagant grants of money which are now made for the White House—such as $2,000 annually for fuel, and $10,000 a year for lighting the President's House—would be made.

These are some, but they are by no means all of the measures of economy which the party can and will propose for diminishing the tax-paying burdens of the people.

State Aid to Railroads.

In Indiana, Illinois and Michigan the people have put an end to the system of granting State aid to railroads. It is time we did so in Pennsylvania. Millions of the people's money have been expended in this way, and the result has been the creation of several monopolies that control the entire State.

Through the firmness of Gov. Geary, nine and a half millions of dollars were saved for the Sinking Fund last Spring but at the meeting of the next Legislature, renewed efforts will be made to pass the same scheme; and we would suggest that our candidate for the Legislature, whoever he may be, should be pledged to vote against any appropriation from the State to aid in building any railroad.

We have had too much of this in the past, and we do not wish to have it repeated in the future. *We do not believe that the people should build and pay for railroads, and then pay for the privilege of using them.*

How the Dead Soldiers are to be Identified.

A Berlin letter in the London *Telegraph* says:

Mark one instance of the German practical spirit as a proof of the fashion after which these Teutons prepare to fight. In recent wars popular feeling has demanded that rank and file, captains and generals, shall be equally and impartially mentioned in the lists of the slain; but difficulties have arisen, because the enemy cannot know the dead men's names, and, when the muster roll is called after battle, the missing may be only wounded or prisoners. Germany has, in her solid, calm manner, arranged, in view of this difficulty, that each wife and mother shall speedily know the best or the worst about those who go to fight "with God, for king, and fatherland." Slips of parchment, like luggage labels, have been prepared, on which the name of each German soldier is plainly written, and one of these will be fastened inside his coat when he goes into action. After the day is decided, the enemy, if he be master of the field, will be requested to collect and return these labels, of which about a million have been provided, grim tickets for an unknown journey! Think of the German wife or mother sewing it on—the battle ticket of her stake in the quarrel—the address of her particular "material of war," the awful traveling label whereon no loving hand may write "With care," seeing that its bearer goes into the valley of the shadow, to come forth again or not as heaven shall decree. Sewn on with German thread, ripped off, perchance, with French knife, whole packets and parcels of these little human memoranda will surely be returned; but yet every man who buttons his coat over the label of death has looked his fate full in the face, and made himself "ready for the burial."

Importance of One Vote.

At the session of Congress commencing on the 4th of March, 1865, the pay of members of Congress was increased from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. The vote on this question was close. The motion was passed by the close vote of 51 yeas to 50 nays. ONE SINGLE VOTE in the negative would have made it a tie vote *and that would have defeated the bill*. That put $2000 per annum extra into the pockets of members of Congress. The Congress of the United States under the new apportionment will be composed about as follows:—Senate, *Seventy-four members;* House of Representatives, *Three Hundred members*—making a total of *Three Hundred and Seventy four members*. These receiving the increased pay of $2,000 will just make the additional pay of Congress, *Seven Hundred and Forty Eight thousand dollars* ($748,000) or nearly *three quarters of a million of dollars*, every year at Washington. *One single vote* at the session of 1865 against it would have defeated the bill. It is sometimes said that speech-making is an important matter in Congress, but the abve statement shows the *importance of a single vote*. ONE VOTE WOULD HAVE SAVED MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS YEARLY TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE COUNTRY.—*Ex.*

ALL four of the Republican candidates for Congress in South Carolina are negroes. Prior to Whittemore's withdrawal the ticket stood three negroes to one white; but in the place of the great expelled, a negro has been nominated, and the ebony quadrilateral is thus complete. With Revels in the Senate, it has been impossible for the party leaders to discourage negro nominations by arguing, as heretofore, that black men in Congress would hurt the cause.

Ex-Governor Seymour on the Coolie Question.

LETTER TO THE WORKINGMEN AT ROCHESTER.

At a mass meeting of the workingmen, held at Rochester on the 4th inst., the following letter was read from Ex-Governor Seymour on the question of Chinese immigration to the United States:

UTICA, August 3, 1870.

Sir:—I put off until this time my answer to your letter asking me to speak to a meeting at Rochester upon the subject of Chinese immigration, as I hoped it would be in my power to do so. I am sorry that I cannot attend. All agree that it is a grave subject. It is one that must be met, and it must be met now. Strong influences are at work to open the flood-gates and pour in upon us the worst classes of over-crowded China. They can get to our shores at less cost, and in greater numbers than the people of Europe. If they continue to crowd in they will overthrow the customs, civilization, and religion of the whole Pacific coast, and they will also crush down the position of laboring classes throughout our country. I am against this. I am not willing that they should gain a foothold here. No nation in Europe would suffer such an invasion. If Britain, Germany, or France should allow anything of the kind, their governments would be overthrown. Why should we give up our civilization in any part of our country for that of Asia?

It is said we want cheap labor. We do not want cheap labor, but well-paid labor. Interest, as well as justice and humanity, calls for this. If all who labor in this country took the same wages and spent as little money as the Chinese laborer, our government would be bankrupt and business would shrink up. Well-paid labor spends freely with the business man and fills the national treasury by the imposts and duties it pays upon what it uses. This is the whole source of our financial strength as compared with other people. If labor is brought down to the Chinese standard, there will at once be a difference in the condition of classes which will in the end overthrow our government. We pay higher taxes and interest than than any other people, and, if the price of labor is put down to Asiatic rates, capital will swallow up the earnings of toil more rapidly than ever done in the history of nations. If this is to be our future we have lost in vain nearly a million of lives in the late civil war. It is not the object of government to undersell others, to pinch ourselves that we may pinch others. The great end of statesmanship is to give comfort and plenty to each home, and to take care that labor is well paid. We should seek to give happiness to each fireside circle, and not to fill the coffers of capitalists.

It is said by some, if we shut out Chinese immigration, we do so in the face of our former professions. This is not so. We invite European immigration, because it adds to our power and happiness. Europeans do not overflow our customs, religion or civilization. They do not bring here any strange blood. It has always been our practice to shut out any immigration that is hurtful. We send back to Europe criminals and paupers, by virtue of State and National laws. Every city and town guards against incomers who endanger social order or safety. We are in no way bound to take into our public system any mischievous elements, or to destroy it by personal influences. If we believe in our religious creeds, in the forms and privileges of our government, then we must believe that Asiatic creeds and customs are baleful. To-day we are dividing the lands of the native Indians into States, counties, and townships. We are driving off from their property the game upon which they live, by railroads. We tell them plainly they must give up their homes and live upon the corners of their own territories, because they are in the way of our civilization. If we can do this, then we can keep away another form of barbarism which has no right here.

I have no doubt that the Chinese have useful qualities. They are said to be good servants, ready to do the work of men or women, but they have not the traits which will build upon this continent a great and high-toned power. We must not judge of those who came here by those who stay at home. We get only the dregs. There is but one way of dealing with the matter. The policy of exclusion must be as sharp and as vigorous as that of Massachusetts or New York against the coming pauperism. It must be borne in mind, that under the late amendments to our National Constitution, you can give them no qualified condition, you put upon them no political restraint, made necessary by their peculiarities. They can grasp the rights of voting and law making despite all State legislation. It is to be hoped that this subject will be taken up and discussed in a fair temperate way by all classes. We must not let it drift and settle itself. Unless we are ready to give up the consequences of this new danger to the public peace and home happiness of our people, we must confront the problem at the outset.

Truly yours,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

TO ELIAS MAPES, Recording Secretary of Workingmen's Assembly, Rochester.

CONVERTED.—When Dr. Johnlef this county for North Carolina, he was believed to be the exponent of extreme Radical sentiments. Since he has settled there, however, he has shown a moderation and fairness that, while it has surprised us, must commend him to men of all classes in his adopted State. Since the late election he has given his friends some wholesome advice, from which we make the following extract:

"The white people can live and prosper much easier without the colored people than can the colored race without the aid and friendship of the whites.

The true policy henceforth for the colored man is to shun the counsel of *demagogues*, white or black. Let him treat *as an enemy* every man who would engender a feeling tending to array race against race. Instead of talking or thinking about office he should study how best to make friends—how best to sustain and strengthen and build up the party that conferred upon his race the boon of freedom and all its blessings. Mark! we do not say that the colored man has *no right* to share in the offices but what will it avail him if by insisting upon the right he gives both the offices and the Government over into the hands of his enemies? We make this "plain talk" for the benefit of the colored people of this county and District. May they ponder it well."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

French War News.

PARIS, August 17.—The following official dispatch has just been made public:

METZ, August 17—3 P. M.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, (the 16th,) near Gravelotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily.

PARIS, August 18.—The different battles around Metz were fought by the troops of the Third and the Fourth Corps. About 40,000 French troops were engaged. The Prussian loss was very great and is computed at 20,000. The French loss is comparatively small owing to the aid afforded by the cannon of the adjacent fortresses. Having attacked Pfalsbourg unsuccessfully, the Prussians have retired six milometres to the valley of Dorsenheim to assure their communications.

PARIS, August 18—Evening.—The following additional details of Tuesday's battle near Doncourt and Vionville have been obtained from official sources: Prince Frederick Charles attacked our right, and was firmly met. The corps of Gen. Argand, at Rezonville, hastened into the action, which ceased only with night. The Prussians repeatedly attacked us and were as often repulsed. Toward night a fresh corps sought to turn our position, but was beaten off. Our losses are serious. Gen. Battaille is wounded. By 8 o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the entire line. He had 120,000 men engaged.

NEW YORK; August 19.—A special to the *World* from London states that the losses on both sides in the battles of Tuesday and Wednesday were fifty thousand killed and wounded. The Prussian estimated loss is 100,000 (?) men since they entered France. The people regard Trochu as an actual dictator, and he is talked of as a prospective Consul of the Republic.

PARIS, August 21.—General Trochu has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand a siege.

PARIS, August 21.—The statement of Count Palikao that the French won a victory on the 18th, and drove the Prussians into the quarries at Jaumont, is repeated from other sources. Jaumont is between Metz and Thionville.

PARIS, August 21—Noon.—A Deputy to the Corps Legislatif to-day announced to persons collected near the Chamber, that the Prussians had entered Chatillon-sur-Marne. This movement would indicate that the Prussians are marching on Paris by way of Sezanne.

LONDON, August 21.—The King of Prussia's announcement of a victory at Rezonville on Thursday is contradicted by official statements in Paris yesterday. No doubt of a serious engagement to the south of Metz on that day, in which the French under Bazaine performed marvels of heroism, and were winning the battle when their ammunition gave out. They fell back in good order, and without any pursuit, to Metz. The battle was without decisive results.

PARIS, August 21—Noon.—The Prussian despatches claiming a victory in the battle of the 16th are false. General Ladmirault came up at 5 o'clock in the afternoon with fresh troops and crushed the Prussians.

The fortified town of Pfalzburg, in the Vosges, capitulated on Saturday to the Wurtemburg army. The capture of this fortress insures the communications of the Crown Prince with his bases of supplies.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The pretended victory of the Prussians, at Resonville, on the 18th, finds little credence here. Notwithstanding the dispatch of King William, it is believed that all is going well with the French Army.

PARIS, August 22.—In the Senate today, one of the Ministers stated that after a suspension of news for forty-eight hours, the Government had received a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine confirming his former dispatch in regard to the affair of the 18th. After a battle of nine hours, Bazaine held all his positions.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—All reliable advices from the seat of war show that the Germans are seeking to surround Marshal Bazaine and prevent reinforcements from Paris from joining him. A dispatch from Mezieres, dated to-day, says the loss of the Prussians in the last battle was fearful. More than 40,000 wounded remained on the field of battle without assistance.

Prussian War News.

LONDON, August 17.—Last evening the gorrison at Strasbourg made a sortie toward Honheim, but were driven back with a heavy loss of men. They also lost three guns.

FRANKFORT, August 17.—Gen. Sheridan, with Consul-General Webster, has through the good offices of Minister Bancroft, been cheerfully accorded permission by the military authorities to follow the campaign with the headquarters of the King.

LONDON, August 18.—A telegram from Briey, a town fourteen miles north-west of Metz, has the following: "An obstinate struggle occurred near Mars la Tour, yesterday. It is supposed the engagement was general. Large numbers of wounded of both armies are arriving at Briey, Travelers report that a vast number of Prussians have been thrown back upon the Moselle by the Imperial Guard. The Prussian artillery was intrenched between Briey and Saint Jean."

LONDON, August 19—6:15 p. m.—There is a report in circulation here, which gains some credence, that the Emperor Napoleon is dead.

LONDON, August 19—10 o'clock a. m.—Despatches received in this city today, giving later details of the engagement near Metz, on Tuesday, state that during the battle Prince Albert, of Prussia, and the French General Le Grand, were killed. General Montaigne is missing. In this engagement the Prussians manœuvred an immense number of troops, estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand men.

LONDON, August 19.—The *Daily News* has in its extra issue of this morning a despatch from a Brussels correspondent, which states that Napoleon is suffering from acute symptoms of febrile monomania, during the paroxysms of which he incessantly says that he has been betrayed.

A Berlin despatch to the *Times* says the French armies were separated by a victory at Mars-le-Tour.

The *Times* correspondent also declares that the garrison at Metz is in a famishing condition. There are no provisions at Metz, and the avenues of supply have been intercepted.

The *Times* declares that, unless Marshal Bazaine can by a bold stroke cut his way through the German army and extricate himself from its coils, the French army on the Rhine will be forced to capitulate. It is assumed that such an alternative is almost imminent.

DRESDEN, August 21.—The Saxon troops engaged in the battle of Rezonville fought all the afternoon, and met with complete success, taking many prisoners. The Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Army Corps and the Prussian Guards bore the brunt of the battle.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 21.—Strasbourg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent sorties, which are constantly repulsed. Eight thousand Prussians have arrived with a train of heavy siege artillery. The city is surrounded by 30,000 men under Gen. Werder. The inhabitants are demoralized, and disorder everywhere prevails. A surrender is hourly expected.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 21, via London.—Prisoners still pour in. Last night there arrived 2,000 privates and 36 officers, and to-day more soldiers and 54 officers were brought in, among the latter General Plombin. The loss of the French during the week cannot be less than 50,000 killed, wounded, and missing. At Courcilles, Vionville, and Gravelotte they are known to have lost 15,000 in each battle, including at the latter place 4,000 prisoners.

BERLIN, August 22.—The Prussian advance on Friday, when last heard from, was rapidly closing in upon Verdun, which city is imperfectly defended. Communication between Metz and Verdun has been cut off both by railroad and telegraph.

The Prussians have occupied Masures, striking Paris at the south.

The crown prince's army is reported to be one hundred and fifty thousand strong.

Latest News.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 17.—A burglar was fatally shot by the Police, about 2 o'clock this morning, while attempting to gain an entrance to the First National Bank building at Carbondale.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred this morning in the new shaft of the Roaring Brook Coal Company at Dunmore. Eight men were seriously burned.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The store of D. M. & E. G. Halbert was entered at 3 o'clock this morning, by three burglars. The noise awoke two clerks who habitually slept in the store, and who attacked the burglars, beating one of them very severely and capturing him, while the others made their escape. But while the clerks were preparing to secure their captive his companions returned to rescue him, and shot one of the clerks through the head, killing him instantly. His name was Frederick A. Merrick. The clerks had a revolver, but it missed fire. The burglars fired five shots altogether, and evidently supposed they had killed both the clerks. The name of the surviving clerk is Gilbert Burrows. He is but slightly wounded. Rewards are offered for the capture of the murderers as follows: By the city, $2,500; by the county, 2,500; by the Messrs. Halbert, $1,000.

BINGHAMTON, August 19.—The bodies of two of the three burglars who murdered the young man Merrick, in Halbert's store, in this city, on Wednesday morning, were found this morning in the Chenango river. After the murder they attempted to cross the river and were drowned. They were both injured, one of them very severely, in the fight with the clerks at the store. Their confederate is still at large. The bodies have not been identified, but it is evident they did not belong in this neighborhood.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Mr. W. H. Allyn, for eight years chief Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, has been dismissed. He has published a letter in which he alleges that his dismissal was procured by the Chief of the Bureau, J. W. King, because he opposed the settlement of the Corliss contract for steam machinery in the manner in which it was made by King.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—This afternoon the Athletics, of this city, met their Waterloo, their opponents being the Mutuals, of New York, who inflicted such a crushing defeat on the Philadelphians as they have not met with since they took rank as a first class base ball organization. Whenever a crack base ball club meets defeat its partisans always save themselves with the stereotyped words: "We would have won if so and so had taken place;" but no such consolatory reflection could be indulged in, respecting the result of the game; for it must in candour be acknowledged that the Athletics were fairly and squarely beaten. The score stood—Mutuals, 21; Athletics, 8.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—Hon. John Pendleton Kennedy, of Baltimore, died at Newport on Thursday evening. He represented the Baltimore city district in Congress three terms, was Secretary of the Navy under Fillmore's Administration, and at the time of his death was a trustee of the Peabody Southern fund.

READING, August 19.—The girl Catharine Hummel, on trial since Monday last on the charge of murdering an infant child of Wm. Lady, near Boyertown by cutting its throat with a butcher-knife, was acquitted to-day on the ground of insanity. The medical opinion, based on the testimony in regard to the girl's physical condition since her early childhood, was that she was affected with the non-convulsive form of epilepsy. The prisoner was remanded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—It is thought that the dog found in Nathan's house has been identified by a Mr. Schenck, corner Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, whose house was recently robbed. Mr. Schenck recognizes it as one stolen from his house on the night of the robbery. The robbery at Schenck's house is supposed to have been committed by three men, of whom two are now in Sing Sing for burglary. The third was at large until a few days ago, when he was arrested on a charge of having been concerned in the assault and robbery of the diamond broker, Jackson, in Amity street. His name is Eagan.

LONDON, August 23.—A serious conflict has occurred between the French and German troops of the papal army stationed at Rome.

The *Eastern Budget* states that the Italian government will occupy Rome without delay, if the Pope does not succeed in suppressing the disorder.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 23.—About three hundred negroes broke open the jail at Louisville, Jefferson county, Sunday, and released the prisoners. The sheriff sent to Atlanta for troops, which reached the scene of the riot to-day. Some of the leaders were arrested. The rioters threaten to burn Louisville and take vengeance on the whites, but the prompt action of the citizens prevented any further trouble. The difficulty is said to originate in the arrest and imprisonment of a negro for shooting a mule.

LONDON, August 23.—It is almost certain that the interposition of the great powers of Europe in the Franco-Prussian question will take place in a few days.

Just Like Them.

The Ohio Radical State Convention resolved against the policy of granting subsidies to corporations and monopolists, but not until the present Congress, composed of more than two-thirds Radicals, from the 4th of March, 1869, to its adjournment in July, 1870, gave the following railroad companies the number of acres of land designated:

Chicago and Northwestern	188,801
Bay de Noque and Marquette	128,000
Marquette and Ontonagon	243,200
St. Paul and Pacific	500,000
Branch St. Paul and Pacific	750,000
Minnesota Central	200,000
Winona and St. Peter	690,000
Memphis and Little Rock	365,539
Cairo and Fulton	965,621
Little Rock and Fort Smith	458,771
Iron Mountain Railroad	866,000
Cairo and Fulton	182,715
Iron Mountain	1,400,000
Jackson, Lansing and Sag'n'w	1,052,459
Flint and Pere Marquette	586,822
Lake Superior and Mississippi	800,000
Minnesota Southern	735,000
Hastings and Dacotah	550,000
St. Joseph and Denver City	1,700,000
Kansas and Neosho Valley	2,500,000
Southern Branch U. Pacific	1,202,000
Placerville and Sacramento	200,000
California and Oregon	1,540,000
Atlantic and Pacific	42,000,000
Northern Pacific	20,000,000
Stockington and Copperolis	320,000

Former Congresses composed of like Radical majorities disposed of 35,000,000 acres to the Union Pacific Railroad, and 47,000,000 to the Northern Pacific. The entire amount of lands given away to corporations by Republican legislation foots up nearly two hundred millions of acres. Just as the good lands are being exhausted the Republicans are becoming virtuous.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER, of Tennessee, has some hard charges to answer: first, forgery, by which he absorbed other people's pensions; second, robbing the mails, by which the pensioners received no satisfaction from the department as to why their pensions were not paid; and third, perjury in taking the iron-clad oath to practice before the Court of Claims, when at a subsequent date an act removing disabilities was found necessary in his case before he could take his seat. Mr. Butler is one of the most reliable Republicans in the House.

IT takes seven volumes of the *Congressional Globe* to contain the precious debates of last session—two volumes more than were ever required before. One volume, our correspondent states, is entirely filled with "speeches" which were never delivered, but which the people have to pay for putting into print. A more scandalous misuse of the public money it would be very difficult to conceive. The tax-payers are victimized in order that the writer of some hideous trash, which every newspaper or magazine editor would instantly pitch out of the window, may have the pleasure of seeing himself "bound up" with a score of other noodles. Since the *Congressional Globe* is thus abused, would it not be a wise course to abolish it altogether?—*N. Y. Times.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.50
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 03
Oats "	50
Flour per barrel	6 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	40
Eggs	16
Tallow	10
Potatoes	50
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	19
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	10 00
Pork—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$32@33
No. 2 "	$29@30
Bloom	$50

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	8 1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.00@$5.62½
Northwestern extra	$6.00@$6.25
Northwestern family	6.75@ 7.00
Western, do. do.	7.00@$7.50
Rye flour	$6.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus.	$1.48
Southern " "	$1.50
Western " "	1.40@ $1.45
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus	$1.05
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.05
Mixed, "	99c@$1.00
OATS—₩ bus	56c@60c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$31.00
Mess Beef, "	$23.00
Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb	8½c@9c
Smoked Hams "	22½@23½c
" Shoulders ₩ lb	13c@15½c
Lard, ₩ lb	16c@16½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$7.25@8.00
Timothyseed ₩ bus	$3.00
Flaxseed "	$3.00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₩ lb	8½@9½c
Cows, ₩ head	$50@75
SHEEP—₩ lb	5@6c
HOGS—₩ 100 lbs	$18.50@18.75

MARRIAGES.

KITCHEN—KINDT—At the M. E. Parsonage in Orangeville, August 11, by Rev. J. Fearon Brown, Mr. John Kitchen and Miss Euphemia Kindt, of Greenwood, this county.

EDWARDS—LOWREY—At the same place, by the same, August 19, Mr. Nathan H. Edwards and Samantha Lowrey, of Orangeville.

HARTMAN—REIFSNYDER—On the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, in Catawissa, by Rev. H. G. Dill, Mr. Isaac J. Hartman, of Aurora, Canada to Miss Sadie Reifsnyder, of Catawissa.

SMITH—CHARLES—On the 11th inst., at the "Owen House, in Berwick, by Rev. W. H. Riddle, Mr. James Smith and Miss Ida C. Charles, both of Hazleton, Pa.

GARRETT—GARTHWAITE—On the 23d inst., at Town Hill, by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. Henry V. Garrett of Wilkes-Barre to Miss N. A. Garthwaite, of Union, all of Luzerne county.

DEATHS.

ROBERTS—In Sugarloaf, August 18th, 1870, of typhoid fever, Lemuel Roberts, aged about 25 years.

LOCKARD—In Benton, Aug. 23th, 1870, Bertha Estilla, daughter of Alonzo and Mary Lockard, aged two months.

MILLER—In Mt. Pleasant, on the 20th, David Masters Miller, aged 4 years and 6 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

I take this method of announcing to the public, that at the solicitation of numerous friends I have consented to be an Independent candidate for Associate Jud'e.
aug26'70-tf ISAACS. MONROE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOSIAH H. FURMAN, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Josiah H. Furman, late of Bloom twp., Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Michael F. Eyerly, of Bloom twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
aug26'70-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SAINT STOUT, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Saint Stout, late of Madison township, Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Martha Stout, of Madison twp., Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executrix in Columbia County, and those indebted to the estate either on note, book account, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executrix without delay.
MARTHA STOUT,
aug26'70-6w.* Executrix.

HUNLOCK'S CREEK & MUNCY RAIL-ROAD.
Notice is hereby given that books will be opened by the Commissioners of the Hunlock's Creek and Muncy Rail Road Co., at the Hotel of Naomi Harrison, in Huntingdon township, Luzerne county, Pa., on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1870, for three days in succession. The books will be kept open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. of each day, for the purpose of receiving subscription for Stock in said Rail Road Company.
By order of Commissioners,
JOHN KOONS,
W. S. MONROE, President.
Secretary of Board of Commissioners.
aug26'70-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB TEACH, DEC'D.
Letters of

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, August 26, 1870.

FOR SALE.—Six thrifty young pigs, five weeks old. Inquire at this office.

READ the call of the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

MUSIC, Instruments, Fishing Rods, Guns &c., Alstatt—Court House Alley.

JUDGE MONROE this week announces himself as an independent candidate for Associate Judge.

IT is said that Fortner is now for Yohe, the Democratic candidate for Associate Judge. A few more such conversions would ruin the party.

PAINT.—The painters have resumed their work of painting the iron fence around the Court House, which by the way, stands greatly in need thereof.

HAS TRIED IT.—An exchange says: It is reported that a man in this county is feeding a cow on juniper berries to get her to give gin and milk. It can't be done, no more than a hen can lay scrambled eggs by stirring her up with a rake." Nothing like experience in such matters.

ATTENTION!—A fine assortment of ladies' and children's shoes and men's boots, just received by C. C. Marr, Main street, one door below Iron. Also a complete assortment of new Dry Goods of the latest styles, all for sale at the most reasonable rates. Call and see them!

UNPARDONABLE.—Among the sins which may be classed as unpardonable is that of taking newspapers from an editorial room under the supposition that among a hundred half a dozen will not be missed. It is just those half dozen that are wanted most, depend.

WAR MAP.—We would return thanks to Mr. J. A. Funston, for a fine colored map of the seat of war in Europe, issued by the Hanover Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Funston is the agent of the Company in this county, as well as many other of the best known and most reliable companies of the country.

THE WEATHER.—The back bone of the hot weather seems to be broken, and we are enjoying cool nights and mornings eminently refreshing after the long continued "heated spell." Rain is greatly needed for the buckwheat and corn, and we trust a shower or two will be vouchsafed us. A short buckwheat crop would be a serious matter.

A GOOD NOMINATION.—Our friend P. Ray Meek of the Bellefonte *Watchman* has received the nomination for member of Assembly from his district, for the third time. That he will prove a true trusty and zealous guardian of the rights of the people, no one will doubt who knows his ardent and impulsive temperament, and we wish him success personally and politically.

GEESE.—The number of geese which have been impounded of late is remarkably large. Either the Town Ordinance regards these birds is strictly enforced, or else the geese have taken to wandering away from their own premises. There is no doubt of their being a nuisance if not kept away from public streets, and owners should see to it that they remain on their proper pieces of ground.

WAR NEWS.—As evidence that the citizens of Bloomsburg have a keen interest in the progress of the war in Europe, may be taken the fact that the number of daily papers sold at Webb's book-store has increased in the past two months from about a dozen to near *seventy!* This is certainly a remarkable increase. The papers include all the leading dailies of New York and Philadelphia.

"BROWN'S HOTEL."—The new hotel not to be known as the "Eagle," as stated by us in our last issue, Mr. Brown having given his own name to the house. It is decidedly preferable to the name intended, as Mr. Brown is well known to the traveling public, who will doubtless patronize his establishment. The improvements will be completed by Court week, in time to accomodate the large number of people who may come to town.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little son of Philip Miller, aged about five years, residing near Eyer's Grove, had his hand and arm caught in a threshing machine on Friday morning last, inflicting such terrible wounds as to cause his death on the following morning. The bones of the hand and arm were crushed and the flesh literally torn into shreds. The shock to the nervous system was so intense, that all efforts to save his life were unavailing and death ensued within twenty hours from the time of the accident.

DEATH.—Robert C. Russel, the Sheriff of Montour county, died in Danville on Monday of last week. He was highly esteemed by his friends and the community at large, and his loss will be keenly felt. As the County Convention was in session at the time of his death, an adjournment was had until the first Saturday in September, in order that the members might ascertain the wishes of the people with regard to the election of a Sheriff in October. Governor Geary appointed William C. Young, on Friday last,as Sheriff until such time as a regularly elected officer take the position.

TIME!!—We feel it to be our duty, as having the public ear, to call attention to the ridiculous diversity of time as prevailing in this town. No two clocks, watches or steam whistles agree, and the difference is widening daily. There is now *forty minutes* difference between the time of the town clock, and that of the whistle at McKelvy & Neal's Furnace. In other words the whistle blows twelve o'clock when the town clock indicates twenty minutes past eleven. Now we submit, that this state of affairs is both absurd and unnecessary, and can certainly be remedied. Let some steps be taken at once to secure uniformity of hours. If the fact could once be established that the town clock is correct, the other time pieces could be guided by it. Will some of our public spirited, humane and charitable citizens see to it, that we know where we are during the day, that we may get out our dinners at reasonably hours or retire to rest before there is just and the reason therefor.

MONTOUR COUNTY CONVENTION.—This Democratic Convention was held on Monday, Aug. 15, in Danville. The meeting was called to order by J. C. Ammerman, chairman of the Standing Committee, when Geo. W. Miles of Danville was chosen Chairman, and Christian Ernest and Frank Bice, Secretaries. After calling the roll of delegates, Thomas Chalfant received the nomination for Assembly, by a vote of 1 to 4 on the first ballot. The nomination was afterwards made unanimous. Emanuel Sitler was nominated as Treasurer on the seventh ballot. James Woodside of Danville, was nominated as County Commissioner, on the first ballot. Mayberry Shultz received the nomination for Jury Commissioner, on the second ballot. George D. Butler was nominated as District Attorney. Christian Ernest was nominated for Auditor and Solomon Rudy for Coroner.

The Convention was well attended and perfect harmony prevailed.

NOTICE.—At a congregational meeting of the First Presbyterian Church in the town of Bloomsburg, it was resolved that it was expedient to remove the dead now lying in the Old Presbyterian burying ground, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to attend to the matter. The Committee will be pleased to consult with all parties interested.

WM. NEAL,
H. C. HARTMAN,
J. K. GIRTON, } Com.

UNRIVALLED YET.—"Blood will tell?" say the horse fanciers, in estimating the endurance of a fine animal; and the motto is a good one, outside of the sporting world. A pure article—instrinsically good—must distance all competition, eventually. The success of Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps has induced the manufacture of an hundred imitations; but in the unrivalled sale of his manufacture, while others have achieved if at all but a scanty success—may be found the public appreciation of a pure and wholesome beverage.

"An old democrat from Orangeville, wishes us to send him *The Republican*. He says he cannot understand the "*telescope*" article in the COLUMBIAN and that there is nothing else in that paper." —*Republican*.

The Democrat alluded to in the above must be a rec.y old one—in his second childhood we should suppose, from the fact that he cannot even read the name of an article correctly, and also that he wishes to take the *Republican*. He will need a "telescope" to find anything in the columns of that paper which is worth reading, although he will probably discover much that is just suited to his capacity.

COLORED VOTERS.—Mercur's vote for the XVth Amendment, giving negroes the right to vote, sit on juries, hold office, &c., in this State, will lose him the votes of many respectable white men. To counterbalance this the opposition rely upon the colored vote in this District. For fear, however, that the disaffection might be larger than they supposed, *they have commenced importing negro voters into the District*. Ten already have arrived in Danville, according to the *Intelligencer*, and more are to follow speedily. In other words the choice of the people of this District is to be influenced *by an imported colored vote!* Think of it, white men!

IT seems not to be known to any considerable extent that persons indulging in profanity subject themselves to a fine or imprisonment. Every adult who curses, and so cursing uses the name of either of the three persons in the Trinity, is liable to be fined sixty-cents for each curse, and every minor for each similar offence may be punished by a fine of forty cents for each profane utterance. Failing to meet the obligations adults can be imprisoned for twenty-four hours for each offence and minors for twelve hours. If the law touching these cases were enforced here the treasury would soon be overflowed with funds, or our county prison inadequate to accommodate the one-thousandth part of the offenders.

AN ODD FELLOW DISAPPEARS.—Chorazin Lodge, No. 507, I. O. O. F., of Titusville, desires to ascertain the whereabouts of Jonathan Locke—a member of that lodge, who mysteriously disappeared from Titusville, on the 6th of July. He was seen at Parker's Landing on the 7th, and at Oil City on the 8th, since which time he has not been heard of. He is 56 years of age, has light blue eyes, weight from 120 to 125 pounds; has but three fingers on the left hand, the little finger having been taken off when quite young. He is bald headed and has a scar on his right cheek. Any information will be thankfully received by the above named lodge. Newspapers throughout the State will confer a favor by copying this notice.

THE ASSOCIATE JUDGESHIP.—On this question our opponents are in a terrible muddle. Catawissa, a Republican stronghold, demanded that no Republican should be nominated for this office and *won*. But Fortner, though defeated, would not surrender, and spoiled the programme by bringing out Judge Kester as an Independent candidate. Mercur was at once "interviewed," and has promised that *Kester shall be withdrawn within two weeks*. The mass of the party are then expected to vote for Judge Monroe, and Catawissa will be reconciled. Of course this will be a severe dig at Fortner, but he has had many reverses in his lifetime, and will bear it with his ordinary christian patience, *especially as the same party demand his scalp*. He must "cave in," or resign. Mercar and Bradley have said so.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that Fortner was in town on Monday, and that Judge Kester's name was withdrawn as a candidate. The boys have got whipped back into the traces and now affectionately kiss the hand that smote them.

SULLIVAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Democracy of Sullivan County met in Convention, on Tuesday, August 16th, in Laporte. The meeting having been called to order by C. C. Finch, Chairman of the Standing Committee Hon. Richard Belford was chosen Chairman, and C. C. Finch and Edward Bergan, Secretaries. The delegates then presented their credentials and took their seats.

C. C. Finch, of Laporte Borough, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Hon. James Deegan and John F. Wright be appointed Congressional Conferees, to meet similar Conferees from the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Columbia and Montour, and that they be instructed to support the nomination of Hon. George D. Jackson for Congress, which resolution was adopted unanimously.

Walter Spencer and Edward Bergan were appointed Representative Conferees to meet Conferees from Bradford County. John Brown was unanimously nominated for County Commissioner as was also George W. Bennett for Auditor. John K. Farrell was nominated for Jury Commissioner; Sanford E. Benjamin was nominated for Coroner. After the appointment of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year the Convention adjourned.

NEGOTIATING.—During the past week Judge Mercur, being secure of the Republican nomination for Congress, has been busily engaged in trying to heat up the party wounds in this and Montour Counties. Doctor Bradley, because of his eminent skill in such matters, prescribed the requisite doses for Columbia, and old and honored Republicans saw themselves thrust aside by a few "carpet-baggers" and office-holders. Catawissa, because of her sturdy independence, required the most attention; but the usual promises were made, and matters are supposed to be "fixed" there.

But in Danville greater difficulties occurred. The Tariff men could not understand why a man of Judge Mercur's reputed ability *should never have opened his mouth in favor of their interests*. He was absent, or "dodged" when important votes were taken affecting our industrial interests, and all through his course has shown a wonderful indifference to the wishes of Columbia and Montour Counties.

Then his vote to continue the unconstitutional Income Tax had to be explained. Finally, and there came the rub, he had to account for unperformed promises, and to repudiate or justify his appointments. Again promises were made. Our Congressman knew that in all probability the next apportionment bill would put these two counties into a different District, and after this election he could snap his fingers at Tariff, the men, office-holders, and office seekers, of these Counties. Whether the men of Danville are satisfied remains to be seen.

FRUIT THIEVING.—As the season is now at hand when persons who cultivate fruits are annoyed by marauding fruit thieves, we publish for their benefit the following provision from the penal code of Pennsylvania, to meet such cases, with the remark that it is the public duty of every one to prosecute offences of this kind to the fullest extent of the law. The provision reads as follows:

"If any person shall wilfully or maliciously injure or destroy any fruit or ornamental trees, shrub, plant or grape vines growing or cultivated in any orchard, garden or close, or upon any public street or square in this commonwealth, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court."

MERCUR'S APOLOGISTS—The Republican papers of this Congressional District are engaged in the up-hill work of explaining Mercur's position, glossing over his failings and faults and setting forth his political career in acceptable shape. The *Republican* of this place has been at the business for some time with no very great results, and now comes the Sullivan *Free Press* and after praising Mercur profusely, says: "but that he has been misinformed and deceived by unscrupulous men in whom he at one time had confidence, in regard to matters of small local importance, there is also no doubt. But Mr. Mercur, unlike the Pope, is not infallible, and when beset by untruthful men is liable to err, and we feel inclined to look charitably upon these errors," which is good natured enough on the part of the *Free Press*, and ought to convey much comfort to Mr. Mercur. It needs a large amount of charity, party zeal and political blindness, to make even a tolerable Congressman out of Mercur, and none know the fact better than the editors of the papers who are vainly endeavoring to persuade the people of this District that he is such an one.

BASE BALL.—On Wednesday p. m., the Riverside club and the Railroad nine of Catawissa, played an unusually fine game. It opened sharp and lively and continued so throughout, the umpire calling both striker and pitcher down to business. A fly from Sharpless' bat was beautifully taken by Ward. It fell short and Ward running sharply for it took it just before it touched the ground, falling as he made the catch. Other fine plays were made by Bodine, Whitman, Kline and Ludwig. The following is a summary of the game:

TOWN NINE.	O	R	R. R. NINE.	O	R
Abbott, c	3	3	Young, r f	3	4
Rutter, c f	3	2	Eyer, 1st b	2	3
Barnes, 2d b	5	1	Ludwig, p	1	5
Bodine, r f	3	2	Stadler, c f	4	3
Kosty, 1st b	2	2	Hite, s s	5	3
Kline, p	3	1	Ward, 2d b	2	5
Sharpless, l f	3	2	Witman, c	3	3
Barndt, 3d b	2	3	Yetter, l f	3	3
Brobst, s s	3	1	Harder, 3d b	4	4
Total,	27	17	Total,	27	33

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Town Nine,	6	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	2
R. R. Nine,	2	2	2	4	1	2	6	0	5	0

Umpire, J. V. Cool.
Scorer, Joe. Robbins.
Fly catches—Town Nine, 5; Rail Road, 4.

A match game of base ball was played at Danville, Saturday, Aug. 20, between the Independent Nine of this place and the Hanswagling Nine of Danville, which resulted in favor of the Independents by the following score:

INDEPENDENT.	O	R	HANSWAGLING.	O	R
Appleman, 2 b	3	5	Russel, c	0	6
Buckalew, p	0	6	Baldy, p	1	4
Ludwig, c f	4	4	Gearhart, s s	3	2
Mendenhall, c	3	6	Miles, 1 b	2	3
Tomkins, 1 b	2	6	Voris, 2 b	3	2
Billmeyer, s s	2	4	Harder, 3 b	2	3
Meminger, r f	1	6	Savage, l f	2	3
Clark, 3 b	2	5	Butler, c f	1	4
Bitenbender, l f	1	6	Hunter, r f	4	1
Total	18	48	Total	18	28

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Independent	5	1	9	9	18	6	—48
Hanswagling	11	2	6	7	0	2	—28

Umpire, Col. A. J. Frick.
Scorers, Messrs. Ramsey and Baldy.

The finest catch of the game was made by Bittenbender of the Independents, who took with one hand a long fly to left field, in fine style, for which he was warmly applauded. The batting of the Independent Nine was more than usually good, and the fielding was commendable. By this victory the Independents have done some what towards retrieving the defeat they encountered from the Light Street club with the unpronounceable name.

The game of base ball at Rohrsburg, on Saturday last, between the Shoo-Fly's of that place, and the Muffins of Orangeville, resulted as follows, at the end of the seventh inning:

SHOO-FLY.	R	O	MUFFIN.	R	O
Preston, p	6	2	Beagle,	13	1
Edgar, c	7	2	Henry S.	12	1
Patterson, s s	4	1	Comstock,	9	3
Black, 1st b	7	1	Kisner,	9	4
Dewitt, 2d b	6	2	Yocum,	11	2
Smith, 3d b	5	3	Hayman,	9	5
Keller, r f	7	0	Megargell,	10	3
Freas, c f	5	2	Williams,	12	0
Trivelpiece, l f	2	5	Henry J. L.	11	2
Total.	49	21	Total,	96	21

Time of game, 4 hours.
Umpire, O. W. Melick, of the Schlops.

The drop balls of Preston were punished badly, but the *thunder bolts* of Beagle and Patterson were hard to hit.

The entertainment after the game was duly appreciated, and the Muffins are pleased to announce that they consider Gillespie a *caterer* of the first water.

The most exciting part of the game was the heavy batting and the going to grass of Edgar, by a liner off the bat, on the nose which brought claret freely. The Champions of Orangeville, and Buckeyes of Rohrsburg (junior clubs) played a game the same day, and the former got away with them in fine style. Champions, 55; Buckeyes, 17.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SCHUYLER & LOW of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

"There was a frog who lived in a spring,
He caught such a cold that he could not sing

Poor, unfortunate. Batrachian! In what a sad plight he must have been. And yet his misfortune was one that often befalls singers. Many a once tuneful voice among those who belong to the "genus homo" is utterly spoiled by "cold in the head," or on the lungs, or both combined. For the above mentioned "croaker" we are not aware that any remedy was ever devised; but we rejoice to know that all human singers may keep their heads clear and their throats in tune by a timely use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,and Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, both of which are sold by Druggists.

"STAR BONE PHOSPHATE."—J. W. McCleary, general agent for the sale of the above phosphate is now canvassing the county. The testimony of some of the best citizens of the county who have purchased the right, manufactured and used the phosphate, proves beyond a doubt that it is one of the best phosphates ever brought into the county. We hope it may commend itself to our farmers, as all are aware of the benefits derived from the use of a fertilizer of this kind.

CHIRPY!—A very vivacious young gentleman residing in Light Street, has a letter in the *Republican* of this week, in which he insinuates that we are either "a fool, idiot or slave." These be parlous words, but they have the effect of weakening the writer's arguments. The article in the COLUMBIAN was a communicated one, and the Light Street gentleman should have known, that some things are printed in newspapers which the editors do not endorse. Such is the fact. The best way to have an error corrected is not, however, to call the editor either "a fool, idiot or slave."

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.—*Orangeville, Columbia County, Pa.*—Professor I. E. Schoonover, Principal, Mrs. I. E. Schoonover, Preceptress.—This institution, for the education of young ladies and gentlemen, will re-open under charge of Prof. Schoonover, on Monday, Aug. 15th, 1870. Teachers, of acknowledged ability and high order of talent, will be employed in each department, and no effort spared to secure to pupils thorough and judicious culture.

The course of instruction will include all the branches usually taught in High Schools and Seminaries of the first rank.

Special attention given to Normal School training and Commercial instruction.

Terms—Primary Department, $3 to $5 per quarter. Higher branches, $6 to $8 per quarter.

This excellent institution is located in a pleasant village of about six hundred inhabitants—free from the temptations of a large city—about six miles from the railroad with daily communication to the different roads. The buildings are situated upon an elevation, surrounded by a beautiful grove, and perfectly healthy.

Calendar for 1870.—Fall term commences August 15, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

Winter term opens November 7, 1870 continuing 11 weeks.

Board can be obtained in private families at from $2.50 to $4 per week, or desirable rooms will be furnished to students wishing to provide for themselves.

Scholars will be admitted at any time during the session although it is preferable to commence with the term.

For further particulars, address the Principal, at Orangeville, Pa. [n31-4w

Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.
(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees.)

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR SHERIFF,
REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC McBRIDE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN D. HOUCK,
ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL LEE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
12 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA
ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

Continue the manufacture of their old standard quality
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AND
AMMONIATED FERTILIZER.
Both of which are sold at LOW PRICES, highly remunerative to the FARMER OR DEALER.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,
(Genuine Government from Chincha and Guanape Islands.)
Pure Calcined, and Land Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Candles, and a full assortment of BURNING AND GREASING OILS at lowest market rates.

A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

Should the dealer near you, not keep our articles, send your orders to us and they will receive prompt attention.
For Sale by the Bloomsburg Iron Co.
aug5'70-1m

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 31st day of Sept. 1870 at two o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Jacob Artley, late of Franklin township, deceased.
2. Widow of Balzer Essick, late of Madison township, deceased.
3. Widow of John Ikelman, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
4. Widow of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
5. Widow of Jacob Girton, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
6. Widow of George Keller, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
7. Widow of James Emmitt, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
8. Widow of Daniel S. Vandersilice, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.
9. Widow of David Yost, late of Locust township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY,
aug5'70-1m. Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS

hereby given to all legatees, creditors and others interested in the estates of the persons respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 5th day of Sept. 1870, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. First and partial account of Lewis Yetter, Executor of the estate of Geo. Hower, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
2. Third partial account of John Appleman, administrator of Battis Appleman, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
3. First and final account of Elwood Hughes, guardian of the person and estate of Jacob W. Hill, minor child of Jacob Hill, late of Centre township, deceased.
4. First and final account of Elwood Hughes, guardian of the person and estate of Thomas J. Hill, minor child of Jacob Hill, late of Centre township, deceased.
5. The account of Emanuel Lazarus, administrator of Cromiel G. Ricketts, late of Orange township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of G. R. Seybert, administrator of the estate of Catharine Seybert late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
7. First account of Sylvester Kitchen and Joseph H. Kitchen, administrators of William Kitchen, late of Mt. Pleasant twp., deceased.
8. First and final account of Mathias W. Whitenight, guardian of the person and estate of Mary A. Whitenight, a minor child of Michael Whitenight, late of Hemlock township dec'd.
9. The account of Peter Heimbach and Denie Bayer, assignees of real estate of John Bayer, late of Montour township, deceased.
10. The first account of Dennis Byrne, administrator of the estate of Patrick Byrne, late of Mooresburg township, deceased.
11. The first account of Samuel Creasy, administrator of the estate of H. W. Creasy, late of Scott township, deceased.
12. Account of Samuel Creasy, guardian of the person and estate of Minnie A. Brown, minor child of Matthew Brown, late of Millia township, deceased.
13. The account of Isaac Krickbaum, administrator of Frederick Hartman, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
14. First account of Rinehard Berger, executor of Andrew Oblaser, late of Bloom twp., dec'd.
15. The account of Hiram J. Reeder, adm'r of David Rourbach, late of Locust tw'p., dec'd.
16. First and final account of B. F. Hartman, administrator of James Dugan, late of Montour township, deceased.
17. The account of B. F. Hartman, guardian of Elizabeth A. Ralston, minor child of James Ralston, Jr., late of Bloom twp., deceased.
18. The account of Levi L. Tate, guardian of Joseph F. Patterson, minor child of Simon B. Patterson, late of the Boro. of Berwick, deceased.
19. The account of Robt. E. Clark, surviving executor of William Sloan, late of Bloom twp., deceased.
20. Final account of John K. Robbins, administrator of Benjamin Tove, late of Montour twp., deceased.
21. Final account of B. F. Fortner, executor of Sarah Hoffman, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
22. The account of Martin A. Ammerman and Cyrus B. White, executors of William Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
23. First and partial account of Conrad Kreamer and Franklin Frail, administrators of Simon Cotner, late of Madison twp., deceased.
24. The first and final account of Silas W. Johnson, guardian of the persons and estates of Adam Johnson, Adam Johnson, John Johnson, Owen L. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, Sarah Johnson and Hannah Johnson, minor children of Catharine Johnson, late of Columbia co., dec'd.
25. First and final account of P. C. Wadsworth, administrator of Peter Emory, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY,
aug5'70-1m. Register.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Henry Deibenbacher, late of Derry township, Montour county, Pa., dec'd., by virtue of authority in said Will contained, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1870, a certain, A. M., the following Valuable Real Estate which has come into market for many years. The lands lie upon and adjoining the public road leading from Washingtonville, to the Exchange; being distant from Washington 3½ miles, and Danville 3½ miles, about one and a half miles from Danville about 10 miles, from Milton about 12 miles, and from Bloomsburg about 15 miles. They are in a high state of cultivation and of the very best quality.

TRACT No. 1, containing

101 ACRES AND 47 PERCHES,

whereon are erected a large beautifully situated, two and a half story

STONE DWELLING HOUSE!

Stone Spring House, bank barn, and other out buildings, with a well of excellent water, and a considerable quantity of choice fruit, and with timber sufficient for all farm and building purposes, and watered by a branch of Chillisquaque creek, on the north and east boundaries.

TRACT No. 2, containing

106 ACRES AND 102 PERCHES,

adjoining tract No. 1, above mentioned; 46 acres of which is cleared, with good apple orchard on part of it, 5 acres sparsely timbered and 55 acres first rate Timber, consisting of Oak, Hickory, Maple, Chestnut, &c., of immense value, and the land of best quality, after the timber has been cut off. The Oak is of a superior quality for building Cars, Wagons, &c., and the land is watered by a branch of Chillisquaque Creek.

TRACT No. 3, Limestone Lot, containing 1 acre and 79 perches.

TRACT No. 4, Limestone Lot, containing 1 acre and 65 perches.

TRACT No. 5, Limestone Lot, containing 1 acre and 61 perches.

TRACT No. 6, Limestone Lot, containing 3 acres and 141 perches.

The stone in all cases easily accessible, and good for building and lime burning.

☞Persons desiring to examine the farms, will be obligingly shown over them by Mr. Truckenmiller who resides upon the premises. Drafts may be seen in the banks of either of the Executors.

☞TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money shall be paid on the day of sale, one-third of the balance on the 1st of April, A. D. 1871, when possession will be given, and the balance by April 1st, 1872, with interest. April 1st, 1871. And the purchasers shall enter into agreements with security to comply with the terms of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money, proof and sufficient conveyance at the expense of the purchasers for stamps, shall be executed and delivered by the Executors.

N. B.—Privilege to work up the timber on Tract No. 2, will be given immediately upon entering into the agreement with security as aforesaid.

JOHN A. FUNSTON, Bloomsburg, Pa.
JOHN SHEARER, Washington ville, Pa.
aug12'70-4w. Executors.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers at private sale about

99 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

situate in Benton township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Kline, Daniel Shultz, Jacob Ash, Jacob Belshline and others, Fifteen Acres of which is cleared land. It also contains a good young orchard,

A FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

and a never failing spring of water. Also a first class

SAW AND LATHE MILL.

The balance of the tract is heavily timbered with hemlock, white pine, &c.

For terms, conditions, &c., apply to the undersigned. The actual number of acres will be determined by survey.

Benton, June 24, 1870-tf WM. APPLEMAN.

AUGUST,
PREPARE FOR THE CHOLERA.

With the "heated term" comes the danger of that frightful pestilence—Cholera and Bilious diseases. What untold and indescribable misery has been visited upon thousands annually by these awful complaints, but every one ought to be made aware that a specific for this class of diseases, as well as a certain preventive, is the celebrated MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. It will positively fortify the system against the attacks of Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Summer complaint, Dysentery, Colic, Painters' Colic, &c. Dr. H. Russell, M. D., Physician-in-chief of the U. S. Hospital Ship, "Falcon," highly recommends it for Cholera, and has used it with marvellous success in such cases. It acts like an angel of mercy in every instance. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Price one dollar per bottle. aug5'70.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BOERNE'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists.

VIA FUGA.

De Bing's Via Fuga is the pure juices of Barks, Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for

CONSUMPTION.

Inflammation of the Lungs, all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases, organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Candidus, which most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretive Systems. Corrects and Strengthens the Nervous and Muscular forces. Acts like a charm on weak nervous, and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. LABORATORY—112 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. (aug5'70-1y.

INVENTORS ADDRESS EDSON BROS., Patent Agents, 140 Ninth st. Washington, D. C., for advice, terms and references.

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A Book of 124 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Religious and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c., &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 PARK ROW, New York.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co. have filled up the office of the largest book in the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way that is, so to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

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Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to consult with MUNN & CO., editors of the Scientific American. Charges for ordinary cases before the Patent office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the best extensive in the world. Hints as to the best mode of obtaining patents, and other valuable information, sent gratis. Address MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

A VOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

Sinking Slowly.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not fear a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested, it destroys it as certainly: and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilarant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the process of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the beneficent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies afflicted with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses." [aug5'70-1m.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Irum Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 5th day of September next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 5th day of Sept., with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD,
Bloomsburg, July 29, 1870. Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS.
FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1870.

Bloom—Wm. J. Beideman, Baltzer Leacock.
Benton—Samuel Appleman, Ephraim Kline.
Beaver—P. L. Shuman.
Briarcreek—Emanor Deit

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Three Snake Leaves.

There was once a poor man who was unable to feed his only son any longer; so the son said, "my dear father, everything goes badly with you, and I am a burden to you; I would rather go away and try to earn my own bread." So the father gave him his blessing, and took leave of him with great grief. At that time the King of a powerful empire was at war, and the youth taking service under him, went with him to the field. When he came in sight of the enemy, battle was given and he was in great peril, and the arrows flew so fast that his comrades fell around him on all sides. And when the captain was killed the rest would have taken to flight; but the youth stepping forward, spoke to them courageously, exclaiming, "We will not let our fatherland be ruined!" Then the others followed him, and pressed on so furiously, that they routed the enemy. As soon as the King heard that he had to thank the youth for the victory, he raised him above all the others, gave him great treasures, and made him first in his kingdom.

Now the King had a daughter who was very beautiful, but she was also very whimsical. She had made a vow never to take a lord and husband who would not promise, if she should die first, to let himself be buried alive with her. "Does he love me with all his heart?" said she: "what use to him, then, can his life be afterwards?" At the same time she was prepared to do the same thing, and if her husband should die first to descend with him to the grave. This vow had hitherto frightened away all suitors, but the youth was so taken with her beauty that he waited for nothing, but immediately asked her in marriage of her father.

"Do you know," said the King, "what you must promise?"

"I must go with her into the grave," he replied, "if I survive her; but my love is so great that I mind not the danger." Then the King consented, and the wedding was celebrated with great splendor.

For a long time they lived happily and contented with one another, until it happened that the young Queen fell grievously sick, so that no physician could cure her. When she died the young Prince remembered his forced promise, and shuddered at the thought of laying himself alive in the grave; but there was no escape, for the King had set watchers at all the doors, and it was not possible to avoid his fate. When the day came that the body should be laid in the royal vault, he was led away with it, and the door closed and locked behind him. Near the coffin stood a table, having upon it four lights, four loaves of bread, and four bottles of wine; as soon as this supply came to an end he must die of hunger. Full of bitterness and sorrow, he sat down, eating each day but a little morsel of bread, and taking but one draught of wine; every day he saw death approaching nearer. Whilst he thus sat gazing before him he saw a snake creeping out of the corner of the vault, which approached the dead body. Thinking that it came to feed on the body, he drew his sword, and exclaiming, "So long as I live you shall not touch her!" he cut it in three pieces. After a while another snake crawled out of the corner; but when it saw the other lying dead it went back, and returned soon with three green leaves in its mouth. Then it took the three pieces of the snake, and, laying them together so as to join, it put one leaf on each wound. As soon as the divided parts were joined the snake moved and was alive again, and both snakes hastened away together. The leaves remained lying on the ground, and the unfortunate man, who had seen all, bethought himself whether the miraculous power of the leaves, which had restored a snake to life, might not help him. So he picked up the leaves, and laid one on the mouth of the corpse of his wife, and the other two on her eyes; and he had scarcely done so when the blood circulated again in the veins, and mounting into the pale countenance, flushed it with color. Then she drew her breath, opened her eyes, and said, "Ah, where am I?" "You are with me, dear wife," he replied, and told her how everything had happened, and how he had brought her to life. Then he helped her to some wine and bread; and, when her strength had returned, she raised herself up, and they went to the door, and knocked and shouted so loudly, that the watchers heard them and told the King. The King came down himself and opened the door, and there found them both alive and well, and he rejoiced with them that their trouble had passed away. But the young Prince took away the three snake-leaves and gave them to his servant, saying, "Preserve them carefully for me, and carry them with you at all times. Who knows in what necessity they may not help us?"

A change, however, had come over the wife after she was restored to life, and it was as if all love for her husband had passed out of her heart. And when some little time after, he wished to make a voyage over the sea to his old father, and they had gone on board the ship, she forgot the great love and fidelity which he had shown, and through which he had saved her life, and disclosed a wicked plan to the Captain. When the young Prince lay asleep, she called up the Captain, and taking the sleeper by the head, while he carried the feet, they threw the Prince into the sea. And as soon as the evil deed was done she said to the Captain, "Now let us return home, and say he died on the voyage. I will so praise and commend you to my father that he shall give you to me in marriage, and you shall sit as his heir."

But the faithful servant, who had seen all unremarked, let loose a little boat from the ship, and getting in it himself, rowed after his master, and let the betrayers sail away. He fished the dead body up again, and, by the help of the three snake-leaves, which he carried with him, he brought it happily to life again. Then they both rowed away with all their strength day and night, and their little boat glided on so fast that they arrived before the others at the old King's palace. He marvelled to see them return alone, and asked what had happened. When he heard of the wickedness of his daughter, he said, "I can scarcely believe that she has done such evil; but the truth will soon come to light." Then he bade them both go into a secret chamber, and keep themselves private from everybody. Soon afterwards the great vessel came sailing up, and the godless wife appeared before her father with a sorrowful countenance. "Why are you returned alone?" he asked. "Where is your husband?" "Alas! dear father," she replied, "I return home with great grief, for my husband was suddenly taken ill during the voyage and died; and if the good Captain had not given me his assistance it would have gone terribly with me; he was present at my husband's death, and can tell you all about it." The King said, "I will bring the dead to life," and opening the chamber, he bade the Prince and his servant both to come forth. As soon as the wife perceived her husband she was struck as if by lightning, and, falling on her knees, she begged his pardon. But the King answered, "For you there is no pardon. He was ready to die with you, and gave you life again; but you have conspired against him in his sleep, and shall receive your due reward." Then she was put, with her companion in crime, on board a ship which was pierced with holes, and drawn out into the sea; and they soon sank beneath the waves.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Destroying Sorrel.

Among the best methods to rid the soil of sorrel is to plow the land in midsummer. Hence a crop of buck-wheat sown in July is very effectual. A crop of ruta bagas, sown in the same month and kept clean with the hoe, is perhaps a still better destroyer of sorrel. Plowing the ground early in the Spring or late in the Fall has not much effect in destroying sorrel, because then is the time of its actual growth; and if its long stringy roots, just growing under the surface of the ground, be cut with the plow and scattered about by the harrow, it will have a tendency to spread rather than to subdue. Lime is reputed an effectual destroyer of sorrel, which is, no doubt, correct; but when the required quantity of lime is applied to the soil to kill sorrel, will it not destroy other vegetation and injure the land for raising subsequent crops? Sorrel will grow luxuriantly through inches of lime, and lime seemingly has little to do with destroying this pest to good farming, if spread on land in ordinary quantities, which creates a doubt in the minds of many farmers whether chemists may not be mistaken in prescribing lime as a destroyer of this weed. Many have no belief in the actual existence of sour soils, for sorrel will grow in common garden soil in the midst of other plants, which renders the presumption almost positive, that it is not the absence of lime which permits its growth. But these nice points and chemical discussions we farmers should leave for chemists to decide, and depend upon thorough cultivation for the destruction of this pest, the same as we do for other noxious weeds and plants. The best plan we know to kill sorrel, is to stir the ground, harrow out the roots and expose them on the surface in hot dry weather in mid-summer; and if farmers will try this experiment, and put lime on the land when it is needed to raise cereal crops, they will learn that sorrel is like all other weeds and useless plants, and will succumb to superior cultivation.—*Cor. Journal of the Farm.*

Salt for Domestic Animals.

The quantity per head, and the proper way of administering salt to our domestic animals, and also the question whether they should have salt at all, we observe is still being discussed, and going the rounds of the agricultural papers.

Practical experience has long since settled these questions, and we think no stock or other farmer, who has ever tried it, will resort to any but the common-sense plan, of having a lump of rock salt accessible to stock at all times. It should be in the horse and cow trough in the sheep and barn-yard, and in the field. They will then take as much as they want, and nature prompts no more. Taken in this way, it will promote appetite, good health, and thrift, and no diarrhœa or other disease will result, as they often do when given at specified times and in large quantities.

Salt is not a food but a condiment. The human system requires some salt in food; but we imagine if a teaspoonful or other quantity was put before a man only at certain times, and perhaps when his appetite did not prompt the use of it, it would do no good. We think the same rule applies to our domestic animals; but by allowing them free access to it, they will never take more than enough; and what they do take will promote thrift, and indirectly ward off diseases to which the flesh is heir.

Rock-salt can be procured in large lumps weighing 10 to 20, 30, 40 lbs. each at about two and a half cents per pound. —*New England Homestead.*

How to Fatten a Poor Horse.

many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue thin and poor. The food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing but a change will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal. In case oil meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flaxseed with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and another bushel of Indian corn, and let it be ground into a fine meal. This will be a fair proportion for all his feed, Or, the meal or barley, oats and corn in equal quantities, may first be procured, and one-fourth part of oil-cake mingled with it when the meal is sprinkled on cut feed. Feed two or three quarts of the mixture three times daily with a peck of cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat the amount greedily, let the quantity be gradually increased, until he will eat four or six quarts at every feeding, three times a day. So long as the animal will eat this allowance, the quantity may be increased a little every day. But avoid the practice of allowing a horse to stand at the rack well filled with hay. In order to fatten a horse that has been run down in flesh, the groom should be very particular to feed the animal no more than he will eat up clean and lick his manger for more.

ISINGLASS GLUE.—Dissolve isinglass in water and strain through coarse linen, and then add a little of spirits of wine. Evaporate it to such a consistency that when cold it will be dry and hard. This will hold stronger than common glue, and is much preferred.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

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Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 591 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

1y170-1y

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p. m.	Arrive a. m.	Going South. Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	8.40	12.20	3.30	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	11.42	3.58	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	4.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.39	10.55	4.30	8.24
Shickshinny	6.52	9.69	5.12	9.02
Berwick	6.05	9.30	5.45	9.32
Bloom	5.28	11.24	6.18	10.07
Danville	4.50	7.15	6.55	10.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	7.25	11.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South. Dep.	STATIONS.	Mail North Arr.
8.15 a.m	Williamsport.	5.30 p.m.
8.45 "	Muncy.	Dep. 5.2 "
9.30 "	Milton.	" 4.40 "
10.10 "	Danville.	" 4.00 "
10.50 "	Rupert.	" 3.40 "
10.42 "	Catawissa.	" 3.52 "
11.47 "	Ringtown.	" 2.55 "
12.23 p.m.	Summit.	" 2.30 "
12.35 "	Quakake.	" 1.40 "
12.46 "	E. Mahony June.	" 1.30 "
2.15 "	Dine. Tamaqua. Dine.	" 1.10 "
4.25 "	Reading.	" 10.40 a.m.
5.15 "	Pottsville.	" 11.30 "
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
1.23 "	Saline Match Chunk. dine	" 2.00 p.m.
2.55 "	Bethlehem.	" 12.10 "
5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem.	" 9.55 a.m.
5.20 "	Easton.	" 11.45 "
	New York, R. Liberty st.,	
6.05 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
6.05 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 6.50 "
5.50 a.m.	Boston.	" 9.40 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.50 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 12th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A.M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P.M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	Express	WESTWARD. Accom.
P.M	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis. Ar	New York. (Lv (Foot Barclay St.)	A.M. 8.00	P.M. 4.10	
	9 12	4.13	Christopher St....	8.00	4.10	
9.00		4.35	Hoboken.....	8.15	4.25	
8.35		4.10	Newark.....	8.40	4.50	
6.00		1.01	Washington	11.28	7.35	
			via Gen. Rl. of N.J.			
			New York. (Foot Liberty St)	9.00	5.00	
1050	3.40		New Hampton.....	11.15	7.20	
7.40	1.21		Oxford.....	11.45	7.50	
5.48	12.32		Bridgeville.....	11.58	8.00	
9.50	5.40		Philadelphia.....	7.30	3.30	
8.45	3.50		Trenton.....	8.45	4.42	
6.50	1.50		Phillipsburg.....	11.05	7.05	
5.33	12.30		Manunka Chunk	12.00	8.05	
5.28	12.25		Delaware.....	12.15	8.20	
5.11	12.08		Mount Bethel.....	12.25	8.30	
5.02	12.02		Water Gap.....	12.40	8.45	
4.51	11.38		Stroudsburg.....	12.53	8.55	
	11.28		Sprague ville.....	1.05		
	11.18		Henryville.....	1.15		
4.16	11.02		Oakland.....	1.30	9.29	
4.01	10.46		Forks.....	1.46	9.41	
3.45	10.27		Tobyhanna.....	2.06	9.58	
3.34	10.14		Gouldsboro.....	2.19	10.09	
3.15	9.50		Moscow.....	2.39	10.28	
3.05	9.40		Dunning.....	2.48	10.38	P.M.
8.00	2.40	9.10	Scranton.....	5.30	9.00	8.30
7.39		8.58	Clark's Summit..	5.40	9.15	9.10
7.15		8.30	Abington.....	5.46	9.21	9.25
6.45	1.55	8.14	Factoryville.....	4.01	9.35	9.50
6.10	1.39	7.52	Nicholson.....	4.20	9.54	10.20
5.40	1.24	7.37	Hop bottom.....	4.38	10.12	11.00
4.57		7.15	Montrose.....	4.57	10.30	12.00
4.10	12.09	6.54	New Milford.....	5.15	10.47	12.35
3.45	1235	6.30	Great Bend.....	5.30	11.02	1.00
P.M	A.M	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R. R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains, with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, by No. 4, via Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.50 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 8.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.30 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

At Bainy & Susquehanna Rail Road, Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.0 p. m.

At Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 p. m. and 6.55 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.40 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, W. F. HALLSTEAD.
Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 6.55, 9.10 and 11.55 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 3.50, 6.35 and 10.00 p. m. respectively sleeping cars accompany the 6.35 and 11.55 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m. and 5.00 p.m., Harrisburg at 7 without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd, at 8.30 a. m. & 2.50 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p.m. train connecting for Phila Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.25 10.30 a. m., 1.37 and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.30 and 8.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 8 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. Railroad returning from Reading at 6.35 p. m stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.30 and 9.00 a.m., and 2.20 p.m. for Reading at 8.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.40 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m., and 12.30 noon Shenandoney City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.57 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.20 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 10.50 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a.m.., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.20 a. m., 12.50 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 3.00 a.m. train running only to Reading) leave Pottsville 8.00 a.m. Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., and Reading at 7.45 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, at 4.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., April 29 1870.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bilner & Co's. 811 Market street. For full particulars, apply to

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of those organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, with the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is tortured with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, from the fact that these medicines act with a power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $3.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen; Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. apr6'70-1y.

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. OF GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and cures *all humors* from the worst *Scrofula* to a common *Eruption, Pimples* and *Blotches on the face*, and *scaly or rough skin*, which are such annoying blemishes to many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Boils, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofula Sores, Ulcers and "Rose Rash" on the Mouth and Stomach.* It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in harmony Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable Kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have *nervous dyspepsia or chronic*, or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of *weakness*, will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel *dull, drowsy, debilitated and despondent*, have frequent *Headache, mouth tastes badly* in the morning, *irregular appetite* and *tongue coated*, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver* or "*Biliousness.*" In many cases of "*Liver Complaint*" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver *strengthened and healthy.* For the cure of Habitual Constipation of the Bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In *Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases*, it has produced many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Buffalo, N.Y.

ORANGEVILLE STILL AHEAD.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the Farming community that they are again in the field with their machines for the harvest of 1870.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA THRESHER AND CLEANER,

Patented by Adrian Cornell, with Major's patent double acting separator combined, is what every Farmer needs. It can't be beat, it has been fairly tested and has far exceeded the expectations of all who have seen its operations. It has been got up expressly to meet the wants of the Farmer. We manufacture them, overshot for tread-power and undershot for lever power. This machine can be made to do any desired amount of work, is simple in construction, easy to manage and not liable to get out of repair.

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WHEELER'S RAILWAY CHAIN, HORSE POWER & THRESHER,

from the original patterns, with an improvement in the governor, whereby a gain of 25 per cent. is effected, and gives the desired power at from 3 to 6 inches less elevation than the old style. They also attach

MAJOR'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING SHEET IRON BOTTOM SEPARATORS

to their machines, manufactured only by them and secured to them by letters patent from Wm. M. Major. They also manufacture the best and lightest running Lever Powers in the country also Double and Single-Geared Jacks. Having on hand a good supply of well seasoned lumber of the best quality, and experienced workmen engaged in their manufacture, they guarantee their machines

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elsewhere. All having repairing to do should remember that we have all the original patterns. Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Machines sold at astonishingly low prices and credit given when desired.

For further particulars call on or address

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jl8'70-tf.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penianic Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1205 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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